

Public Health Reports

Treasury Department, United States Marine-Hospital Service. Published in accordance with act of Congress approved February 15, 1893.

VOL. XII. WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 22, 1897. No. 4.

UNITED STATES.

Circular calling attention to the quarantine regulations to prevent the introduction of plague, and promulgating additional regulations.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL U. S. M. H. S.,
Washington, D. C., January 18, 1897.

To United States consular officers, masters and owners of vessels, collectors of customs, national, State, and local quarantine officers, and others :

In view of the prevalence of the bubonic plague in India and China, attention is called to the United States quarantine regulations, Treasury Department, 1894, to be observed at foreign ports, and particularly to Article IV, paragraph 4, relating to cargo ; and Article V, paragraph 8, relating to passengers, crew, and baggage.

Your attention is also called to Article X, paragraph 4, United States quarantine regulations, to be observed at domestic ports, and to the certificate therein required that all regulations have been complied with, and that the vessel, when granted free pratique, will not carry quarantinable disease.

In addition to the above precautionary measures the following regulations are hereby promulgated :

Quarantine regulations to be observed at foreign ports and at sea.

Art. IX. At all foreign ports and places infected or suspected of being infected with plague, the United States quarantine regulations, Treasury Department, 1894, relating to cholera, shall be observed with regard to vessels and cargoes bound to the United States. Passengers

and crews of said vessels who have been exposed to the infection, or are liable to convey the disease, shall be detained a period of not less than fifteen days from the last possible exposure to infection, under the same regulations as those relating to cholera.

Quarantine regulations to be observed at ports and on the frontiers of the United States.

Art. XIII. The regulations heretofore promulgated with regard to cholera shall be observed with regard to vessels, cargoes, passengers, and crews infected or suspected of being infected with plague, but persons who have been exposed to the infection, or are liable to convey the disease, shall be detained for a period of not less than fifteen days from the last possible exposure to infection.

WALTER WYMAN,
Surgeon-General U. S. M. H. S.

Approved:

J. G. CARLISLE,
Secretary.

[Reports to the Supervising Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service.]

Smallpox in Pensacola and Escambia County, Fla.

PENSACOLA, FLA., *January 18, 1897.*

SIR: I have been informed by Dr. Jas. S. Herron, county health officer, that he has now 12 cases of smallpox under treatment at the pesthouse, 5 of which are convalescent; there are 4 cases within the city, 2 white and 2 colored, which make a total of 16 cases which have been reported to the board of health since my last communication, under date of December 2, 1896.

Respectfully, yours,

J. WHITING HARGIS,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

PENSACOLA, FLA., *January 19, 1897.*

Report 1 case of smallpox.

J. W. HARGIS,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

*Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Supervising Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, December 29, 1896, to January 21, 1897.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Alabama:				
Mobile	Dec. 28	1	.....
Florida:				
Pensacola	Jan. 19	5	.....
Escambia County (not including Pensacola).	Dec. 2-Jan. 19	16	.....

* For table of smallpox in the United States, etc., May 9, 1896, to December 29, 1896, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS, Vol. XII, No. 1.

Report of immigration at Boston for the week ended January 16, 1897.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Boston, January 16, 1897.

*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended January 16, 1897;
also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
1897.			
Jan. 10	Steamship Lepanto.....	Hull, England.....	1
Do....	Steamship Boston.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	69
Jan. 12	Steamship Brookline.....	Port Antonio, Jamaica.....	1
Jan. 13	Steamship Lancastrian.....	Liverpool, England.....	1
Jan. 14	Steamship Halifax.....	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	29
Do....	Steamship Boston.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	50
	Total		151

THOMAS F. DELHANTY,
Commissioner of Immigration.

Report of immigration at New York for the week ended January 16, 1897.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of New York, January 18, 1897.

*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended January 16, 1897;
also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
1897.			
Jan. 10	Steamship Lucania.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	61
Do....	Steamship Paris.....	Southampton.....	46
Jan. 11	Steamship La Champagne.....	Havre.....	136
Jan. 12	Steamship Persia.....	Hamburg.....	120
Do....	Steamship Amsterdam.....	Rotterdam.....	89
Do....	Steamship Werra.....	Genoa.....	182
Jan. 13	Steamship State of California.....	Glasgow.....	17
Jan. 14	Steamship Dresden.....	Bremen.....	78
Do....	Steamship Lahn.....	do.....	109
Do....	Steamship Siberian.....	Glasgow.....	12
Jan. 15	Steamship Berlin.....	Antwerp.....	29
Do....	Steamship Hekla.....	Copenhagen, etc.....	13
Do....	Steamship Germanic.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	60
Jan. 16	Steamship Taormina.....	Hamburg.....	90
Do....	Steamship New York.....	Southampton.....	70
	Total.....		1,112

Dr. J. H. SENNER,
Commissioner of Immigration.

*Report of immigration at Philadelphia for the week ended January 16, 1897.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Port of Philadelphia, January 16, 1897.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended January 16, 1897;
also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
1897.			
Jan. 5...	Steamship Maine.....	London	1
Jan. 6...	Steamship Pennland.....	Liverpool	29
Jan. 9...	Steamship Assyrian	Glasgow	2
Jan. 11...	Steamship Maryland.....	London and Swansea.....	1
Jan. 12...	Steamship Belgenland.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	50
Jan. 14...	Steamship Pennsylvania.....	Antwerp.....	55
	Total		138

JNO. J. S. RODGERS,
Commissioner of Immigration.

QUARANTINE REPORTS—Continued.

State and municipal quarantine stations.

[Vessels named only when detained or given treatment at quarantine.]

Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
Apalachicola, Fla.....	Jan. 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Charleston, S. C.....	Jan. 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Elizabeth River, Va.....	Jan. 16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Galveston, Tex.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Key West, Fla.....	Jan. 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Newport News, Va.....	Jan. 16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Providence, R. I.....	Jan. 16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No transactions.....	.....
	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No transactions.....	4

Reports of States and yearly and monthly reports of cities.

ALABAMA—Mobile.—Month of November, 1896. Estimated population, 37,817. Total deaths, 73, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 3; croup, 2, and phthisis pulmonalis, 13.

Month of December, 1896. Total deaths, 68, including membranous croup, 2; enteric fever, 1, and phthisis pulmonalis, 20.

CALIFORNIA—Los Angeles.—Month of December, 1896. Estimated population, 100,000. Total deaths, 111, including diphtheria, 8; enteric fever, 3, and phthisis pulmonalis, 22.

Oakland.—Month of December, 1896. Estimated population, 60,000. Total deaths, 71, including membranous croup, 1; enteric fever, 2; whooping cough, 1, and phthisis pulmonalis, 9.

Sacramento.—Month of December, 1896. Estimated population, 30,000. Total deaths, 51, including diphtheria, 1, and phthisis pulmonalis, 10.

COLORADO—Denver.—Month of December, 1896. Estimated population, 150,000. Total deaths, 119, including enteric fever, 3; whooping cough, 3; measles, 6, and phthisis pulmonalis, 27.

CONNECTICUT.—Month of December, 1896. Reports to the State board of health from 167 cities and towns throughout the State, having an aggregate population of 853,860, show a total of 1,142 deaths, including measles, 4; scarlet fever, 14; diphtheria and croup, 70; whooping cough, 3; enteric fever, 11, and phthisis pulmonalis, 111.

ILLINOIS—Chicago.—Month of December, 1896. Estimated population, 1,750,000. Total deaths, 1,813, including diphtheria, 98; measles, 6; scarlet fever, 7; enteric fever, 44; whooping cough, 11, and phthisis pulmonalis, 167.

IOWA—Davenport.—Month of December, 1896. Estimated population, 35,000. Total deaths, 39, including whooping cough, 1, and phthisis pulmonalis, 2.

Dubuque.—Month of December, 1896. Estimated population, 40,000. Total deaths, 31, including diphtheria and membranous croup, 6, and phthisis pulmonalis, 1.

KENTUCKY—Louisville.—Month of December, 1896. Estimated population, 211,100—white, 173,600; colored, 37,500. Total deaths, 293—white, 202; colored, 91—including diphtheria and croup, 12; scarlet fever, 1; enteric fever, 7, and phthisis pulmonalis, 43.

MARYLAND—Baltimore.—Month of December, 1896. Estimated population, 506,398—white, 431,054; colored, 75,344. Total deaths, 858—white, 671; colored, 187—including croup, 5; diphtheria, 44; enteric fever, 10; scarlet fever, 5; whooping cough, 5, and phthisis pulmonalis, 111.

MASSACHUSETTS—Brockton.—Month of December, 1896. Estimated population, 33,165. Total deaths, 44, including diphtheria and croup, 4; measles, 1, and phthisis pulmonalis, 2.

Malden.—Month of December, 1896. Estimated population, 30,000. Total deaths, 28, including 4 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Worcester.—Month of December, 1896. Estimated population, 102,000. Total deaths, 158, including diphtheria, 10; scarlet fever, 2; enteric fever, 1; measles, 4, and phthisis pulmonalis, 15.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, from 72 observers, indicate that during the week ended January 9 diphtheria increased and that erysipelas decreased in area of prevalence. Phthisis pulmonalis was reported present during this period at 203 places, diphtheria at 45, scarlet fever at 40, measles at 26, enteric fever at 25, and whooping cough at 20 places.

MINNESOTA.—*St. Paul.*—Month of December, 1896. Estimated population, 215,000. Total deaths, 118, including enteric fever, 2; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria and croup, 8, and phthisis pulmonalis, 15.

MISSOURI.—*Kansas City.*—Month of December, 1896. Estimated population, 165,000. Total deaths, 149, including diphtheria, 7; enteric fever, 1, and phthisis pulmonalis, 6.

St. Louis.—Month of December, 1896. Estimated population, 570,000. Total deaths, 728, including diphtheria and croup, 40; whooping cough, 2; enteric fever, 5, and phthisis pulmonalis, 78.

OHIO.—*Cleveland.*—Month of December, 1896. Estimated population, 330,279. Total deaths, 371, including enteric fever, 9; diphtheria and croup, 27, and phthisis pulmonalis, 21.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—*Manchester.*—Month of December, 1896. Estimated population, 56,000. Total deaths 92, including diphtheria and membranous croup, 18; enteric fever, 2; measles, 1; whooping cough, 1, and phthisis pulmonalis, 6.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Month of November, 1896. Reports to the State board of health from 24 cities and towns having an aggregate population of 141,485—white, 81,972; colored, 59,513—show a total of 150 deaths—white, 70; colored, 80—including enteric fever, 8; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 1, and phthisis pulmonalis, 34.

RHODE ISLAND.—*Newport.*—Month of December, 1896. Estimated population, 21,500. Total deaths, 30, including membranous croup, 2; whooping cough, 1, and phthisis pulmonalis, 7.

TENNESSEE.—*Memphis.*—Month of December, 1896. Estimated population, 55,923—white, 28,064; colored, 27,859. Total deaths, 123—white, 53; colored, 70—including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 2; whooping cough, 2, and phthisis pulmonalis, 19.

Nashville.—Month of December, 1896. Estimated population, 87,754—white, 54,595; colored, 33,159. Total deaths, 133—white, 66; colored, 67—including enteric fever, 3; whooping cough, 1; croup, 1, and phthisis pulmonalis, 16.

UTAH.—*Salt Lake City.*—Month of December, 1896. Estimated population, 70,000. Total deaths, 50, including enteric fever, 6; scarlet fever, 1, and phthisis pulmonalis, 3.

WASHINGTON—*Seattle*.—Month of December, 1896. Estimated population, 60,000. Total deaths, 32, including enteric fever, 1, and phthisis pulmonalis, 3.

Spokane.—Nine days ended January 9, 1897. Estimated population, 35,000. Total deaths, 8, including 2 from diphtheria and membranous croup.

WISCONSIN—*Manitowoc*.—Month ended January 9, 1897. Estimated population, 9,400. Total deaths, 22, including 1 from diphtheria and 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Milwaukee.—Month of December, 1896. Estimated population, 260,000. Total deaths, 345, including diphtheria, 25; croup, 5; enteric fever, 4; measles, 17, and phthisis pulmonalis, 35.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. Census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Phthisis pulmonalis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varicoid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Allegheny, Pa.	Jan. 16.	105,287	28	2						1			1
Altoona, Pa.	Jan. 9.	30,337	12	2									
Ashtabula, Ohio.	Jan. 16.	8,338	1										
Baltimore, Md.	do.	434,439	197	27						2		11	
Battle Creek, Mich.	do.	13,197	4	1							2	1	
Binghamton, N. Y.	do.	35,005	9	1							1		
Boston, Mass.	do.	448,477	212	27						5	6	11	1
Braddock, Pa.	Dec. 19.	8,561	3										
Do.	Dec. 26.	8,561	5										
Do.	Jan. 2.	8,561	3										
Do.	Jan. 9.	8,561	4										
Do.	Jan. 16.	8,561	5										
Brockton, Mass.	Jan. 9.	27,294	6									1	
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Jan. 16.	806,343	357	51						5	4	19	5
Butler, Pa.	do.	8,734	6	1									
Cambridge, Mass.	do.	70,028	29	1								1	1
Charleston, S. C.	Dec. 26.	* 54,955	† 33	7									
Do.	Jan. 2.	* 54,955	† 52	6									
Chicago, Ill.	Jan. 9.	1,092,850	482	44						13	2	22	1
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Jan. 15.	296,908	145	15						2	1	3	1
Cleveland, Ohio.	Jan. 16.	261,353	73	5								1	
Columbus, Ind.	do.	6,719	2	1									
Columbus, Ohio.	do.	88,150	41	2						5			
Concord, N. H.	Jan. 9.	17,044	5									1	
Do.	Jan. 16.	17,044	8										
Dayton, Ohio.	Jan. 14.	61,220	22	3									1
Dunkirk, N. Y.	Jan. 16.	9,416	3										
Eric, Pa.	Jan. 9.	40,634	16	2						1			
Everett, Mass.	Jan. 15.	11,068	6									2	
Fitchburg, Mass.	Jan. 9.	22,037	17	4									
Do.	Jan. 16.	22,037	10	1								2	
Flint, Mich.	Jan. 9.	9,803	0										
Do.	Jan. 16.	9,803	1										
Gloucester, Mass.	Jan. 9.	24,651	7										
Grand Rapids, Mich.	do.	60,278	21										
Haverhill, Mass.	Jan. 16.	27,412	6	3									
Hoboken, N. J.	Jan. 9.	43,648	25	4							1	1	
Do.	Jan. 16.	43,648	17	2									
Jacksonville, Fla.	do.	17,201	13	2									
Jersey City, N. J.	Jan. 10.	163,003	60	9								4	
Johnstown, Pa.	Jan. 16.	21,805	11								3		
Lawrence, Mass.	Jan. 2.	44,654	23										
Do.	Jan. 9.	44,654	20										
Lynchburg, Va.	Jan. 16.	19,709	8	1								1	2
Manchester, N. H.	Jan. 9.	44,126	29	1								1	1
Massillon, Ohio.	Jan. 2.	10,092	5										
Do.	Jan. 9.	10,092	1										
Medford, Mass.	Jan. 16.	11,079	5										
Melrose, Mass.	Jan. 9.	8,519	5										
Memphis, Tenn.	Jan. 16.	64,495	29	6									
Michigan City, Ind.	Jan. 9.	10,776	10										
Middletown, Ohio.	do.	7,681	4										
Milwaukee, Wis.	Jan. 16.	204,468	82	8								2	5
Minneapolis, Minn.	Jan. 9.	164,738	43	3								1	
Mobile, Ala.	Jan. 16.	31,076	24	2						1			
Nashville, Tenn.	do.	76,168	29	1								3	
New Bedford, Mass.	do.	40,733	23	2									
New Brighton, N. Y.	Jan. 9.	16,423	2							1			
Newburyport, Mass.	do.	13,947	7										
New Haven, Conn.	Jan. 14.	81,298	33	4									
New Orleans, La.	Jan. 9.	242,039	148	16						3		1	
Do.	Jan. 16.	242,039	142	15									
Newport, R. I.	do.	19,457	6										
Newton, Mass.	do.	24,379	5										
New York, N. Y.	do.	1,515,301	700	89						5	6	27	6
Norristown, Pa.	do.	19,791	8										
North Adams, Mass.	do.	16,074	4										
Omaha, Nebr.	Dec. 26.	140,452	11	1									
Do.	Jan. 2.	140,452	13									1	
Do.	Jan. 9.	140,452	16	1									
Oneonta, N. Y.	Jan. 16.	6,272	3									1	

* Estimated population, 65,165—white, 28,870; colored, 36,295. † White, 9; colored, 29. ‡ White, 21; colored, 31.

[illegible]

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended January 11, 1897.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	* Excess.	* Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Atlantic Coast:						
Eastport, Me.	21	7		.87		.33
Portland, Me.	21	7		.78	.46	
Northfield, Vt.	16	3		.77	.63	
Boston, Mass.	27	5		.90		.21
Vineyard Haven, Mass.	33	3		.70	.48	
Nantucket, Mass.	32	4		.89		.44
Woods Hole, Mass.	32	2		.84		.01
Block Island, R. I.	32	3		.91	.41	
New Haven, Conn.	28	5		.98	.54	
Albany, N. Y.	25	5		.63		.25
New York, N. Y.	31	3		.90		.51
Harrisburg, Pa.	30	1		.83		.44
Philadelphia, Pa.	32	3		.77		.63
New Brunswick, N. J.	30	3		1.13		1.13
Atlantic City, N. J.	32	3		.88		.59
Baltimore, Md.	33	3		.74		.53
Washington, D. C.	32	2		.77		.57
Lynchburg, Va.	36	0		.84		.82
Cape Henry, Va.	39	1		.97		.97
Norfolk, Va.	40	1		.84		.84
Charlotte, N. C.	40		2	1.12		1.12
Raleigh, N. C.	40		1	.77		.76
Kittyhawk, N. C.	42		1	1.18		1.18
Hatteras, N. C.	45			1.34		1.34
Wilmington, N. C.	46		3	.86		.86
Columbia, S. C.	45		2	.84		.73
Charleston, S. C.	49		2	.91		.90
Augusta, Ga.	45		2	.98		.98
Savannah, Ga.	50		4	.70		.67
Jacksonville, Fla.	53		6	.70		.66
Jupiter, Fla.	67		13	.77		.77
Key West, Fla.	70			.49		
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.	41		1	1.31		1.31
Tampa, Fla.	58		8	.56		.53
Pensacola, Fla.	51		2	1.02		1.02
Mobile, Ala.	49		2	1.14		1.14
Montgomery, Ala.	46		2	1.19		1.19
Vicksburg, Miss.	42	7		1.23		1.23
New Orleans, La.	52	0		1.13		1.13
Shreveport, La.	42	8		1.05		1.05
Fort Smith, Ark.	34	9		.51		.51
Little Rock, Ark.	38	5		1.04		1.04
Palestine, Tex.	40	10		.97		.97
Galveston, Tex.	50	5		.84		.84
San Antonio, Tex.	49	4		.37		.37
Corpus Christi, Tex.	51	5		.58		.57
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.	35	9		1.24		1.24
Nashville, Tenn.	34	3		1.08		1.06
Chattanooga, Tenn.	39	1		1.45		1.43
Knoxville, Tenn.	36	1		1.20		1.16
Louisville, Ky.	31	2		.84		.81
Indianapolis, Ind.	26		1	.65		.58
Cincinnati, Ohio.	30	0		.77		.61
Columbus, Ohio.	26	3		.70		.68
Parkersburg, W. Va.	30	0		.70		.66
Pittsburg, Pa.	30	0		.70		.69
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.	24	3		.70	1.50	
Rochester, N. Y.	25	3		.70		.28
Buffalo, N. Y.	25	2		.70	.73	
Erie, Pa.	27			.74		
Cleveland, Ohio.	24	2		.56		.49
Sandusky, Ohio.	25	1		.49		.47
Toledo, Ohio.	25	1		.49		.32
Detroit, Mich.	26		1	.42		.36
Lansing, Mich.	23	1		.42		.36
Port Huron, Mich.	22	4		.45		.32
Alpena, Mich.	18	5		.56		.46
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	16	4		.42		.24
Marquette, Mich.	16	5		.49		.16
Green Bay, Wis.	15	10		.56		.53
Grand Haven, Mich.	24	2		.63		.22

*The figures in these columns represent the average daily departure.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended January 11, 1897—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Lake Region—Continued.						
Milwaukee, Wis.....	19	6	.....	.49	.....	.44
Chicago, Ill.....	24	1	.....	.49	.....	.46
Duluth, Minn.....	10	5	.....	.28	.....	.25
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.....	10	5	.....	.21	.....	.20
La Crosse, Wis.....	14	5	.....	.28	.....	.15
Dubuque, Iowa.....	17	6	.....	.42	.....	.42
Davenport, Iowa.....	18	7	.....	.42	.....	.40
Des Moines, Iowa.....	17	8	.....	.34	.....	.30
Keokuk, Iowa.....	19	8	.....	.41	.....	.38
Springfield, Ill.....	24	5	.....	.41	.....	.39
Cairo, Ill.....	30	7	.....	.84	.....	.84
St. Louis, Mo.....	28	5	.....	.42	.....	.41
Missouri Valley:						
Columbia, Mo.....	31	0	.....	.42	.....	.42
Springfield, Mo.....	29	7	.....	.49	.....	.44
Kansas City, Mo.....	26	6	.....	.28	.....	.28
Wichita, Kans.....	27	9	.....	.21	.....	.21
Concordia, Kans.....	22	15	.....	.14	.....	.14
Lincoln, Nebr.....	19	13	.....	.14	.....	.14
Omaha, Nebr.....	18	11	.....	.17	.....	.17
Sioux City, Iowa.....	18	3	.....	.21	.....	.21
Yankton, S. Dak.....	15	8	.....	.13	.....	.16
Valentine, Nebr.....	15	19	.....	.14	.....	.14
Huron, S. Dak.....	7	9	.....	.11	.....	.08
Pierre, S. Dak.....	9	21	.....	.14	.....	.14
Moorhead, Minn.....	1	9	.....	.14	.....	.12
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	4	13	.....	.14	.....	.12
Williston, N. Dak.....	2	15	.....	.14	.....	.14
Rocky Mountain Region:						
Havre, Mont.....	5	27	.....	.21	.....	.21
Helena, Mont.....	16	16	.....	.29	.....	.29
Miles City, Mont.....	11	16	.....	.12	.....	.12
Rapid City, S. Dak.....	21	14	.....	.07	.....	.07
Spokane, Wash.....	22	12	.....	.58	.....	.35
Walla Walla, Wash.....	31	2	.....	.60	.....	.56
Baker City, Oreg.....	23	7	.....	.35	.....	.35
Winnemucca, Nev.....	27	6	.....	.28	.....	.19
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	28	1	.....	.35	.....	.35
Lander, Wyo.....	15	.....	.....	.20	.....	.....
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	24	10	.....	.07	.....	.07
North Platte, Nebr.....	19	16	.....	.14	.....	.14
Denver, Colo.....	27	6	.....	.14	.....	.14
Pueblo, Colo.....	28	2	.....	.12	.....	.12
Dodge City, Kans.....	24	9	.....	.09	.....	.09
Oklahoma City, Okla.....	28	12	.....	.49	.....	.49
Amarillo, Tex.....	38	.....	.....	.03	.....	.03
Abilene, Tex.....	37	9	.....	.24	.....	.24
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	26	4	.....	.14	.....	.02
El Paso, Tex.....	41	.....	.....	.14	.....	.13
Phoenix, Ariz.....	48	4	.....	.10	1.84	.....
Pacific Coast:						
Port Angeles, Wash.....	36	6	.....	1.38	.....	1.11
Port Canby, Wash.....	42	4	.....	2.08	.....	.55
Astoria, Oreg.....	41	2	.....	2.07	.....	1.04
Portland, Oreg.....	38	2	.....	1.66	.....	1.26
Roseburg, Oreg.....	41	.....	.....	1	1.44	1.44
Eureka, Cal.....	46	.....	.....	1.97	.....	.....
Red Bluff, Cal.....	45	2	.....	1.11	.....	1.11
Carson City, Nev.....	30	5	.....	.63	.....	.61
Sacramento, Cal.....	45	.....	.....	.90	.....	.90
San Francisco, Cal.....	50	.....	.....	1.11	.....	1.11
Fresno, Cal.....	43	.....	.....	.32	.....	.32
Los Angeles, Cal.....	53	7	.....	.67	.....	.30
San Diego, Cal.....	54	.....	.....	.42	.....	.....
Yuma, Ariz.....	53	3	.....	.07	.29	.....

* The figures in these columns represent the average daily departure.

FOREIGN.

[Reports received from United States consuls through the Department of State and from other sources.]

*Cholera and yellow fever as reported to the Supervising Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, December 29, 1896, to January 21, 1897.**

CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay.....	Dec. 8-Dec. 15.....		1	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 14-Dec. 5.....		53	
Madras.....	Nov. 21-Nov. 27.....		2	
	Nov. 23-Dec. 4.....		1	
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Nov. 23-Dec. 12.....		41	
Japan:				
Tokyo.....	Dec. 4-Dec. 12.....	6		
Yokohama.....	Dec. 4-Dec. 12.....	2		

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Para.....	Dec. 12-Dec. 26.....		6	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 21-Dec. 19.....		5	
Cuba:				
Cienfuegos.....	Dec. 20-Dec. 27.....		8	
	Dec. 28-Jan. 10.....		2	
Habana.....	Dec. 24-Dec. 31.....	90	33	
	Jan. 1-Jan. 14.....	270	96	
Matanzas.....	Dec. 9-Dec. 23.....		8	
	Dec. 23-Jan. 6.....		8	
Santiago.....	Dec. 5-Dec. 12.....		6	
	Dec. 26-Jan. 9.....		6	
Sagua la Grande.....	Dec. 19-Dec. 26.....	50	5	
Hayti:				
Port au Prince.....	Dec. 14.....			Yellow fever epidemic.

* For table of cholera and yellow fever, as reported to the Supervising Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service December 26, 1895-December 29, 1896, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS, Vol. XII, No. 1.

BRAZIL.

Sanitary reports from Rio de Janeiro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, *December 15, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit report for week ended December 12, 1896:

There were 8 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, the same as in the foregoing week; none from yellow fever, 1 in the foregoing week; 2 from smallpox, a decrease of 1; 7 from beriberi, the same as in the foregoing week; 2 from enteric fever, an increase of 1; 45 from tuberculosis, a decrease of 11; 1 from measles, none in the foregoing week, and 270 from all causes, a decrease of 5. The showing for the time of the year, in spite of the high temperature, is excellent.

Since last report, the following-named ships have been visited or received bills of health from this office: December 10, steamship *Juan-*

ita North, British, for New Orleans, La., and steamship *Sirius*, British, for New York, N. Y. December 11, bark *Ferda*, Norwegian, for Savannah, Ga. December 12, barkentine *Priscilla*, American, for Baltimore, Md., and steamship *Imperial Prince*, British, from Santos to New York, N. Y. December 14, bark *Prince Amadea*, Norwegian, for Ship Island, Miss.; steamship *California*, French, from Santos for New Orleans, La., and bark *Amy*, American, for Baltimore, Md.

Respectfully, yours,

R. CLEARY,

Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

RIO DE JANEIRO, *December 22, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit report for the week ended December 19, 1896.

There were 22 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, an increase of 14; 1 from yellow fever, none in the foregoing week; 1 from smallpox, a decrease of 1; 8 from beriberi, an increase of 1; 3 from enteric fever, an increase of 1; 1 from measles, the same as in the foregoing week; 57 from tuberculosis, an increase of 12; and 309 from all causes, an increase of 39.

Yellow fever.—It is remarkable that there are so few cases of this disease at this season, and with the elevated temperature, but it is slightly on the increase. I have heard of no cases amongst the shipping.

Smallpox.—An increase this week in the number of cases in the slums; none amongst the shipping.

Since last report the following-named ships have been inspected or received bills of health from this office: December 16, steamship *Cuvier*, British, for New York, N. Y., and barkentine *Elginshire*, British, for New York, N. Y.

Respectfully, yours,

R. CLEARY,

Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

CUBA.

Smallpox and yellow fever in Cuban seaports.

Under date of January 11 the United States consul at Cienfuegos reports that during the week ended January 10 there was in that city 1 death from yellow fever.

Under date of January 9 the United States sanitary inspector at Santiago reports that during the week ended January 9 there were 3 deaths from yellow fever.

The United States sanitary inspector at Habana reports 100 new cases and 35 deaths from yellow fever and 155 deaths from smallpox during the week ended January 14.

Under date of January 7 the United States consul at Matanzas reports 8 deaths from yellow fever during the two weeks ended January 6.

HABANA, CUBA, *January 16, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the alarming number of deaths from smallpox during the last week (155) indicates that the disease has increased within the last few days 100 per cent, there having been 78 deaths from it the previous week. It is estimated that there are now as many as 4,000 cases in the city, among convalescents and all.

Yellow fever at the present time is confined almost entirely to Spanish troops, and is diminishing somewhat among them.

Mortuary report.—During the week ended January 14 there were 396 deaths in this city, 35 of which were caused by yellow fever, with approximately 100 new cases; 155 were caused by smallpox, with 1,400 new cases approximately; 14 were caused by enteric fever, 12 by so-called pernicious fever, 6 by paludal fever, 1 by bilious fever, 1 by diphtheria, 17 by dysentery, 25 by enteritis, 8 by pneumonia, and 40 by tuberculosis.

All of the 35 deaths from yellow fever during the week occurred among Spanish soldiers, and 3 of the deaths from smallpox, while the remaining 152 deaths from smallpox were among civilians.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. M. BURGESS, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, January 9, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor of submitting the following report on the sanitary condition of Santiago de Cuba for the week ended Saturday, January 9:

Sixty-eight deaths have been reported for this period, of which 3 were from yellow fever, 1 from smallpox, 7 from tuberculosis, 2 from typhoid fever, 4 from remittent fever, 6 from pernicious fever, 2 from dysentery, 14 from diarrhea, 1 from pneumonia, and the rest from common diseases of noncontagious character. Several cases of smallpox have been lately reported, and as I informed you in a former report it is raging epidemically in all the surrounding villages. As no vaccination is practiced now, I am afraid it will break out again in Santiago, where concentration of country people is constantly going on, and where the number of new-born infants is considerable, especially among the colored population. Yellow fever still prevails, as also malarial fevers of severe type. Diarrhea, owing to improper nourishment, is also very common.

Respectfully,

H. S. CAMINERO, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

INDIA.

Report on the bubonic plague.

BOMBAY, December 17, 1896.

SIR: The exodus of native population from the city still continues. Means of transportation are taxed to their utmost, and every third-class car on the railways is in use. It is estimated that about 6,000 per day have left the city this week; hundreds each day are unable to find room on trains and are left behind. General business is paralyzed. In some branches of business the bazaars have formally closed and the dealers are leaving the city.

Remarks on weekly mortality returns for week ended December 15, 1896.

Number of deaths from all causes for the week.	1,310
Number of deaths for corresponding week last year.....	492
Number of deaths for corresponding week in preceding five years	470
Number of deaths reported as due to bubonic fever.....	259
Number of deaths reported as due to bubonic fever, average per day.....	37

The population of this city, as per last census, was.....	821,764
It is estimated that there have left the city at least.....	250,000
Balance estimated present population.....	571,764
Mortality for corresponding week last year, based on present population, would have been.....	342
Hence increase in mortality this week (*) has been about.....	968
This is an average per day from plague of.....	138
The number of deaths from bubonic fever, officially reported, for the week is...	259
An average per day of.....	37
Actual excess per day, for the week, of deaths from plague above number officially reported about.....	101

S. COMFORT,
United States Consul.

MEXICO.

Mortality in Vera Cruz during 1896.

VERA CRUZ, MEXICO, January 8, 1897.

SIR: I beg to submit the following statistics relating to the mortality in the port of Vera Cruz during the year 1896:

Deaths from all causes during the year, 1,446, or 53½ per thousand if census of 1895 was correct, namely, 27,065, or about 48 per thousand if the estimated population of 30,000 is right.

There was not a death from yellow fever during the year, and but very few cases. There were 9 deaths from smallpox since September, and 306 from tuberculosis during the year. This shows that nearly one-fifth of the deaths are from that cause.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES SCHAEFER,
United States Consul.

SPAIN.

Report of births and deaths in Corunna during 1896.

The following report has been forwarded by the United States consul at Corunna, Spain, under date of January 4, 1897:

Births and deaths in Corunna, 1896.

Months.	Births.	Deaths.	Typhoid fever.	Small-pox.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.	Scarlet fever.
January.....	117	122	24	4	1			
February.....	102	105	11	5				
March.....	131	143	2	6				
April.....	111	109	2	11		1	1	
May.....	100	79		7	1		6	1
June.....	118	99	1	3	5		2	
July.....	85	102		3	4			
August.....	79	94		1	3			
September.....	109	102		4	5	3	3	
October.....	114	124		2	4	6	1	
November.....	128	140	1	1	2	18		
December.....	138	145	1			17	1	
Totals.....	1,132	1,364	42	47	25	45	14	1

* May be attributed to plague, as there is no other cause for increased mortality at this time.

TURKEY.

Report on the plague in India—Sanitary condition of Constantinople.

[Report 166.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 28, 1896.

The question which chiefly interests the sanitary authorities of the Turkish Empire, as well as the other Mediterranean States, is the existence of the bubonic plague in Bombay, which has been declared by the Anglo-Indian authorities to be epidemic. According to the official news, communicated to the international sanitary commission, from the 25th of last November up to the 1st of December, 100 cases of bubonic plague were registered in Bombay, of which 64 proved fatal. Cases of the same illness have been registered in Kurrachee, and it is to be feared that Persia may be contaminated. The Persian Government, in order to prevent what has already been decided, i. e., the interruption of communications between the two neighboring States on the Persian Gulf, has decided to submit the ships coming from the Indian waters to ten days' quarantine.

* * * * *

In Constantinople public health is far from being good. There are always many deaths registered, caused by zymotic diseases. During the week ended December 28 there were registered 10 deaths from diphtheria, 8 from scarlet fever, 9 from smallpox, 1 from measles, and 4 from typhoid fever. We do not know if before the establishment of the Bureau de Statistique there were so many diphtheria deaths. I have to state, though, that, besides what we know from the above-mentioned bureau, many physicians in the town now complain of the existence of diphtheria, though before they did not.

I have the honor to forward a copy printed in French of the movement of the pilgrimage in the Hedjaz.

SPIRIDION C. ZAVITZIANO.

Special regulations for the pilgrimage to the Hedjaz, 1897.

[Translated in this Bureau.]

Article 1. From the beginning of the month Redjeh (December 6) to the close of the month of Zilhidjé (May) the lazaretto of Camaran is in operation to receive the arrivals by sea which go into quarantine there.

Art. 2. During this period of six months vessels carrying pilgrims and coming from beyond the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb, with the exception of those noted in article 5 of the regulations, shall, whatever be the purport of their bill of health, repair directly to the lazaretto of Camaran without stopping at any other port of the Red Sea.

Art. 3. Pilgrim vessels are those chartered for the transportation of pilgrims to the Hedjaz.

Art. 4. Vessels bound to the Hedjaz, but not carrying more than 1 pilgrim to 100 net tons register, are not included in the category of pilgrim vessels. These vessels shall be treated according to the tenor of their bill of health, in accordance with the regulations of 1867, with regard to cholera vessels.

Art. 5. Vessels carrying pilgrims strictly limited in number to a figure not exceeding 5 pilgrims to 100 net tons register may at any time of the year repair to the lazaretto of Abou-Saad, where they may land their pilgrim passengers and all merchandise subject to quarantine and destined for the Hedjaz.

The sambouks and other coastwise vessels plying between the ports of the Red Sea subject to quarantine shall go into quarantine at Abou-Saad. Sambouks carrying pilgrims from points beyond the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb shall quarantine at Camaran, conformably to article 7.

Art. 6. The lazaretto at Abou-Saad near Djeddah is in operation throughout the year.

Art. 7. Pilgrim vessels are classified in three categories, noninfected vessels, suspected vessels, and infected vessels.

Noninfected vessels are those arriving from a clean port which are not crowded, and which have had no case of suspicious sickness on board at the time of departure, during the voyage, or at the date of arrival.

These vessels are divided into two classes:

(a) Vessels arriving from the ports of the Red Sea, from Egypt, or from ports situated to the north of the Suez Canal, when these said ports are clean.

(b) Vessels arriving from clean ports situated beyond the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb, such as ports on the Persian Gulf, or the coast of Arabia and the African coast of Zanzibar.

Vessels belonging to category *A* are entitled to free pratique immediately after favorable medical inspection, made on board. Vessels belonging to class *B* are held under observation for twenty-four hours, in order to land all their pilgrims at the lazaretto for medical inspection and disinfection of their soiled clothing and effects.

Suspected vessels are those which are crowded, that is to say, vessels which carry more than the number of pilgrims, passengers, or crew allowed on their official certificates.

These are subjected to five days' quarantine. The same rule applies to pilgrim vessels coming from the Malay peninsula (Straits Settlements), from Ceylon, Java, and Sumatra.

These vessels shall land all their pilgrims and passengers at the lazaretto, where their soiled linen, effects, and suspected baggage shall be disinfected, together with the vessel itself. In case cholera or plague shall show itself among the passengers or pilgrims during the voyage from Camaran to Djeddah, or at quarantine, they shall conform to the regulations governing infected vessels.

Infected vessels are divided into two classes:

(a) Pilgrim vessels coming from ports in which cholera or plague exists, but which have shown no sign of these diseases at the time of departure or during the voyage. The ports of Hindustan and Kurrachee are included in this category. Ships and pilgrims are subject to ten days' quarantine. These vessels shall land all their pilgrims and passengers at the lazaretto, where their soiled linen, effects, and suspected baggage shall be disinfected, together with the vessel. In case plague or cholera shall show itself during the passage from Camaran to Djeddah or at quarantine the vessel shall be subject to the regulations for infected vessels, class *B*.

(b) Pilgrim vessels having had cases of plague or cholera on board during the voyage or at the date of arrival.

These vessels shall undergo treatment as follows:

The persons attacked by cholera or plague shall be landed and taken to the special hospital intended to receive such cases. The other pilgrims and passengers shall be disembarked at the lazaretto and isolated in groups composed of as few persons as possible and so disposed that any group in which the disease should break out should not infect the other groups. The vessel on which the said pilgrims or passengers shall have arrived shall be isolated from them during the period of quarantine.

The soiled linen and effects of passengers and pilgrims shall be disinfected, the water of the hold disinfected and emptied, and the drinking water supply renewed. The vessel and the groups of pilgrims and passengers shall complete, separately, fifteen days of quarantine, counting the period of detention from the moment at which each was isolated from the case of cholera or plague. The groups among which cholera or plague did not show itself shall also complete a quarantine of fifteen days, counting from the time of their separation from the cases of disease. Patients attacked with cholera or plague shall, after recovery, complete a quarantine of fifteen days. This quarantine shall recommence each time that cholera or plague shows itself. A quarantine day is twenty-four hours.

Art. 8. The groups of pilgrims or passengers among whom cholera or plague has declared itself at Camaran, as well as patients cured of these diseases, shall be refused free pratique at Djeddah until they have completed a supplementary quarantine of five days, with rigorous disinfection, at Abou-Saad.

The vessels which have brought them may, after disembarkation of the pilgrims and their effects at the lazaretto, proceed on their way, in quarantine, in conformity with the provisions of article 6 of the organic regulations.

Art. 9. The Indian or Malay pilgrims, who take the direct route by Suez to reach the Hedjaz, are subject to quarantine, unless they can prove on arrival at Djeddah, by their passports, or other official documents, that they came from the clean countries situated north of the Suez Canal, or that they have stopped in Egypt, in free pratique and in good health for at least ten days at a locality at which public health was good.

Vessels which shall embark, at Suez, Indian or Malay pilgrims who have not com-

plied with these conditions shall be considered contaminated. Such vessels and pilgrims shall repair to Camaran, there to undergo the quarantine for suspected vessels.

Art. 10. Nonsusceptible merchandise destined for Yemen may be disembarked at Hodeida, under supervision of the sanitary authority.

Vessels carrying pilgrims and having on board nonsusceptible merchandise destined for Yemen, may, so soon as they shall have landed their pilgrims and passengers at Camaran, and provided passengers, crew, and pilgrims are noninfected by cholera or plague, repair with two sanitary guards directly to Hodeida, there to disembark their merchandise; but always on condition that the captain and agent of the vessel shall make a declaration in writing to the sanitary inspector at Camaran, that the vessel will return directly from Hodeida to Camaran, there to complete its quarantine and take on its passengers and pilgrims, so soon as they shall have completed their quarantine, to deliver them at Djeddah.

Art. 11. Merchandise coming from places contaminated by cholera, if no case of this disease shall have occurred on board during the voyage or after arrival, shall remain in the vessel and be exempt from disinfection and sanitary tax. Old clothing in use, stuff that has been put to service, unwashed wool, old cotton fabrics, hair, and feathers shall be disinfected.

Nonsusceptible merchandise, coming from places in which plague exists, shall likewise remain in the vessel and shall be exempt from disinfection and sanitary tax, if no case of the disease has occurred on board. But susceptible merchandise shall be disembarked at the lazaretto, there to be aerated and purified, and taxed according to the provisions of the tariff in force.

Art. 12. Sambouks, coming from beyond Bab-el-Mandeb with pilgrims, are to be treated in all respects as pilgrim vessels. They shall repair directly to the anchorage at Camaran, and shall be denied entrance to every other port of the Arabian littoral of the Red Sea.

Art. 13. The embarkation on board pilgrim vessels of live animals is strictly forbidden, also unmanufactured leather, animal detritus in the crude state, rags, animal charcoal, and any other inflammable or explosive substance, with the exception of coal, and the animals necessary for the food supply of the vessel during its voyage.

Art. 14. Any vessel which shall embark more than 100 pilgrims shall be provided with a physician, commissioned by competent authorities of the country from which the vessel starts, and all medicines and other articles necessary for the relief of the sick. An infirmary, set upon the bridge and maintained in good conditions of safety and salubrity, shall be reserved for the sick. Care and medicine shall be given gratuitously.

Art. 15. On the arrival of pilgrim vessels at Camaran or at Abou-Saad, as the case may be, all pilgrims, excepting those arrived on noninfected vessels belonging to class A, shall be landed and inspected by the medical authority.

No ship, even if admitted in free pratique, may leave Camaran without having taken on board, at the conclusion of their quarantine, all the pilgrims landed from it.

Art. 16. The sanitary authority shall not permit the departure of a vessel carrying pilgrims destined for any port of the Ottoman Empire until after assurance that it fills the following conditions:

That the vessel is in a condition to undertake the voyage without danger.

That it provides the regulation space between decks for the accommodation of all pilgrims and passengers.

That the bridge and the space between decks shall not be of iron, but wood.

That the vessel shall be well equipped, well cared for, well aerated, provided with a sufficient number of shore boats, and that it shall not contain any article liable to become injurious to the health or safety of the passengers.

That in addition to the food supply of the crew, provisions and drinking water of good quality, and fuel, properly stowed, shall be provided in sufficient quantity for all the pilgrims during the entire period of the voyage. The quantity of drinking water placed daily at the disposal of each pilgrim, without respect to age, shall be 5 liters, which is equal to about 8½ English pints. The vessel shall be furnished with at least two compartments allotted to the personal cooking of the pilgrims, who shall be forbidden to light a fire elsewhere. The large baggage of the pilgrims, together with their arms, shall be registered, numbered, and placed in the hold of the vessel. Pilgrims shall retain only articles strictly necessary.

On each side of the vessel or deck shall be a place reserved, concealed from sight, and provided with a hand pump to supply sea water for the use of the pilgrims. A special place shall be reserved for women.

The vessel shall also be provided with special latrines for the uses of pilgrims in the proportion of one to 100 persons embarked. A sufficient number shall be set apart for women. No latrines shall be located between decks or in the hold, but they shall be on

the gunwale of the vessel. The sanitary authority shall require the agents or owners to comply with these regulations.

Art. 17. The space assigned to each pilgrim, whatever be the age or sex, shall be at least 9 English feet of surface and 54 English cubic feet of space in the space between decks and above the water line. This corresponds with about 2.74 square meters of surface and 16.45 cubic meters of space. The bridge, free of all merchandise or other incumbrances, shall be reserved exclusively for the use of the crew, passengers, and pilgrims between decks, and the latter shall be encouraged to pass as much time as possible on deck.

As regards the space assigned to pilgrims on the sambouks or coastwise vessels, each passenger or pilgrim embarked shall have at his disposal a space of at least 2 meters in length, on the gunwale of the boat.

Art. 18. The number of passengers and pilgrims taken on board pilgrim vessels, and the manner of embarking them, is regulated by article 17. Foreign vessels, which can produce an official certificate, issued by the authorities responsible for the vessels, showing the number of pilgrims and passengers whom they can embark, in proportion to their capacity, shall not be subject to remeasurement. Vessels belonging to foreign marine, destined for Ottoman ports, which are not provided with this certificate, shall be held by the sanitary authorities and required to communicate with their respective consuls and procure the certificate. The consul may, if he desires, have the measurement confirmed by a competent local authority, conformably to the requirements of article 17.

Art. 19. Vessels carrying the Ottoman flag, which can not furnish a certificate of measure issued by the sanitary administration of Constantinople, shall be measured by a competent officer of the imperial marine designated by the local authority and assisted by the sanitary physician of the port in which the vessel is lying.

Art. 20. The sanitary authority is forbidden to require measurement of foreign vessels not bearing an official certificate of measure when said vessels are bound to foreign ports.

Art. 21. The assistance given by the sanitary physician when measurement has to be taken, whether for Ottoman vessels or vessels flying a foreign flag, shall be gratuitous.

Art. 22. The captain and the ship's physician shall have charge of the maintenance of good order on board ship. The physician shall also see that the space between decks in which the pilgrims are lodged shall be well rubbed each day while the pilgrims are on deck with dry sand mixed with a disinfecting powder.

Art. 23. Steam vessels alone are authorized to carry pilgrims on long voyages.

Art. 24. Any pilgrim vessel not conforming to the requirements of the present regulations shall be considered as an offender in sanitary matters and shall be subject to the full rigor of quarantine measures.

Read and adopted at sessions of the superior council of health, October and November, 1896.

STATISTICAL REPORTS.

CHILE—Valparaiso.—Month of November, 1896. Estimated population, 122,447. Total deaths, 517.

GREAT BRITAIN—England and Wales.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended January 2 correspond to an annual rate of 22.3 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,846,971. The highest rate was recorded in Plymouth, viz, 31.8, and the lowest in Croydon, viz, 16.8 a thousand.

London.—One thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 14; scarlet fever, 19; diphtheria, 49; whooping cough, 46; enteric fever, 12, and diarrhea and dysentery, 15. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 20.8 a thousand. In greater London 2,316 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 19.6 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 22 from diphtheria, 9 from measles, 15 from whooping cough, and 7 from scarlet fever.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended January 2 in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland was 38.2 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Drogheda, viz, 8.8, and the highest in Cork, viz, 50.5 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 296 deaths were registered, including scarlet fever, 1; measles, 5; whooping cough, 23, and 3 from enteric fever.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended January 2, correspond to an annual rate of 22.4 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,518,347. The lowest mortality was recorded in Greenock, viz, 16.8, and the highest in Dundee, viz, 23.8 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 655, including scarlet fever, 5; diphtheria, 4; measles, 60, and whooping cough, 15.

FRANCE—*Nice.*—Month of November, 1896. Estimated population, 108,227. Total deaths, 175, including enteric fever, 4; measles, 10, and phthisis pulmonalis, 21.

RUSSIA—*Riga.*—Month of October, 1896. Estimated population, 225,000. Total deaths, 452, including measles, 3; scarlet fever, 80; diphtheria, 10; enteric fever, 11; whooping cough, 15, and phthisis pulmonalis, 43.

WEST INDIES—*Guadaloupe.*—Two weeks ended November 30, 1896. Estimated population, 18,500. Total deaths reported, 22.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated popula- tion.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—								
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Aix la Chapelle.....	Dec. 19.....	111,931	56							2	1	2
Alexandria.....	Oct. 7.....	231,396	159					1		3		
Do.....	Oct. 14.....	231,396	176					1		6		
Amherstburg.....	Jan. 9.....	2,300	2									
Amsterdam.....	Dec. 26.....	493,429	203					1				3
Do.....	Jan. 2.....	493,429	92							5		2
Belfast.....	do.....	277,354	195					3	2	2	8	6
Belize.....	Jan. 8.....	13,000	8									
Birmingham.....	Jan. 2.....	501,241	231					1	4	7	3	4
Bluefields.....	do.....	4,500	0									
Bologna.....	Dec. 26.....	148,224	79					1		1		
Bombay.....	Dec. 15.....	821,764	*1,310	1	1							
Bradford.....	Dec. 26.....	221,610	74					1			8	
Do.....	Jan. 2.....	221,610	73								6	
Bremen.....	Dec. 26.....	142,500	44							2		1
Bristol.....	Jan. 2.....	230,623	76									
Brussels.....	Dec. 26.....	507,985	171					3			1	2
Budapest.....	Dec. 31.....	560,000					4		3	3	3	
Cairo.....	Oct. 7.....	374,838	340	2		2				4		
Do.....	Oct. 14.....	374,838	306	2				2				
Calcutta.....	Dec. 5.....	681,560	465	27		1						1
Callao.....	Dec. 13.....	16,000	25								1	
Catania.....	Dec. 29.....	120,000	51							2		
Colombo.....	Dec. 5.....	130,000	96	10				1				
Do.....	Dec. 12.....	130,000	129	31				1				
Champerico.....	Dec. 20.....	931	0									
Chatham.....	Jan. 11.....	9,052	5									
Cienfuegos.....	Jan. 10.....	24,030	34		1	3					1	
Coaticook.....	Jan. 2.....	2,500	1									
Do.....	Jan. 9.....	2,500	0									
Cologne.....	Dec. 26.....	330,843	126					1				
Copenhagen.....	do.....	333,714	91						1	1	9	3
Corunna.....	Dec. 19.....	32,113	33								2	1
Do.....	Dec. 26.....	32,113	32								8	
Do.....	Jan. 2.....	32,113	34			1						
Dublin.....	do.....	350,000	296									
Dundee.....	do.....	161,620	74					1		1	4	
Dusseldorf.....	Dec. 26.....	182,529	72									
Edinburgh.....	Jan. 2.....	276,514	118						1	2	3	1
Flushing.....	Dec. 26.....	16,300	3									
Do.....	Jan. 2.....	16,300	5									
Frankfort on the Main.....	do.....	234,000	71								1	3
Funchal.....	do.....	35,665	9									
Genoa.....	do.....	211,836	103							3		
Ghent.....	do.....	157,214	54									
Gibraltar.....	Dec. 27.....	25,800	6									
Girgenti.....	Dec. 26.....	24,428	9							1		
Glasgow.....	Jan. 2.....	705,052	322				1		2	1	44	12
Gothenburg.....	Dec. 19.....	114,527	49							2		
Halifax.....	Jan. 9.....	38,700	14									
Hamburg.....	Jan. 2.....	625,552	214					2	2	1	2	2
Hiogo.....	Dec. 5.....	161,120	†181			80		3				
Hongkong.....	do.....	232,662								1		
Kingston, Canada.....	Jan. 8.....	19,264	4									
Do.....	Jan. 15.....	19,264	11									
Kingston, Jamaica.....	Dec. 19.....	34,314	1					1				
Konigsberg.....	Jan. 2.....	171,700								3		
Leeds.....	do.....	402,449	195				1		3	1	5	5
Leghorn.....	do.....	163,507	40				1		1			
Leith.....	do.....	74,110	24						1			
Licata.....	Dec. 26.....	20,000	18			1	1	2				
Liege.....	Jan. 2.....	163,107	52									3
Liverpool.....	Dec. 26.....	641,063	250					5	3	1	4	3
Do.....	Jan. 2.....	641,063	316					3	10	3	8	5
Livingston.....	do.....	2,000	1									
London, Canada.....	Jan. 9.....	34,855	8									
London, England.....	Jan. 2.....	6,178,376	2,316					15	26	71	23	61
Madrid.....	Dec. 30.....	482,816				35		4	2		5	
Ma. deburg.....	Nov. 24.....	216,776	88							5	4	1
Manchester.....	Jan. 2.....	531,697	248					2		1	7	3
Mannheim.....	Dec. 26.....	92,500	29							2	1	
Maracaibo.....	Jan. 2.....	50,000	12									

* 295 deaths from babonic plague.

† 1 death from plague.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—								
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Matamoras.....	Jan. 8.....	12,000	4									
Matanzas.....	Dec. 30.....	55,000	56		3			3		1		
Do.....	Jan. 6.....	55,000	71		5			12		2	2	
Mayence.....	Jan. 2.....	74,917	20									1
Montevideo.....	Dec. 5.....	215,061	70									
Do.....	Dec. 12.....	215,061	49							2		
Munich.....	Dec. 19.....	406,000	154							4		1
Do.....	Dec. 26.....	406,000	146							3	3	1
Nagasaki.....	Dec. 15.....	71,485				1						
Newcastle on Tyne.....	Jan. 2.....	212,223	77						1		4	2
Nuremberg.....	Dec. 12.....	167,973	67							2	3	1
Do.....	Dec. 19.....	167,973	51							1	2	1
Odessa.....	Dec. 26.....	353,000	146			8		2	15		3	
Palermo.....	do.....	273,000	113									
Paris.....	Dec. 19.....	2,511,955	881					1	1	9	2	7
Do.....	Dec. 26.....	2,511,955	951					1	4	8	1	4
Do.....	Jan. 2.....	2,511,955	970					3	1	8	6	8
Plymouth.....	do.....	89,686	54								8	1
Port Antonio.....	Dec. 26.....	(*)	0									
Puerto Cortes.....	Jan. 6.....	1,950	0							1		
Quebec.....	Jan. 9.....	70,000								5		
Rio do Janeiro.....	Dec. 12.....	650,000	270			2		2			1	
Do.....	Dec. 19.....	650,000	309		1	1		3			2	
Rio Grande de Sul.....	Nov. 7.....	20,000	17			2						
Do.....	Nov. 14.....	20,000	15			3						
Do.....	Nov. 21.....	20,000	19			3						
Do.....	Nov. 28.....	20,000	13			1						
Rome.....	Dec. 5.....	477,272	182					3			1	
Rotterdam.....	Jan. 2.....	285,302	125					1		5	1	
St. Georges.....	Jan. 9.....	2,150	0									
St. Petersburg.....	Dec. 26.....	1,013,000	598			1		22	12	21	4	2
St. Thomas.....	Dec. 11.....	12,019	9									
Do.....	Dec. 18.....	12,019	6									
Do.....	Dec. 25.....	12,019	5									
San Juan del Norte.....	Dec. 26.....	1,280	0									
Do.....	Jan. 2.....	1,280	1									
San Pedro.....	Dec. 26.....	3,800	1									
Do.....	Jan. 2.....	3,800	0									
Schiedam.....	do.....	26,233	13									
Sheffield.....	do.....	350,713						2	1	4	1	
Sonneberg.....	Dec. 12.....	12,150	5									
South Shields.....	Jan. 2.....	95,798	35								1	1
Stettin.....	Dec. 27.....	140,000	59						1			
Stockholm.....	Dec. 26.....	267,100	100					1			1	
Stuttgart.....	Dec. 31.....	158,378	44									1
Tegucigalpa.....	Dec. 26.....	12,000	2									
Trapani.....	do.....	43,095	14									
Trieste.....	do.....	158,314	94					2			2	
Tuxpan.....	do.....	10,280	21			2						
Vera Cruz.....	Jan. 7.....	27,065	40									
Warsaw.....	Dec. 12.....	553,643	247			7	2		20	8	6	5
Yarmouth.....	Jan. 9.....	6,500	3									
Zurich.....	Dec. 26.....	152,000	47				1					

* Population not reported.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

WALTER WYMAN,
Supervising Surgeon-General U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.